SUBJECT No. 101.

Leasing out *banjar* lands for temporary cultivation.

(1) Messrs. K. Krishnachar, Seringapatam Taluk; and Lingegowda, Mysore District Board.

(2) Messrs. C. Vaman Rao and N. Subba Rao, Nagar Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—(1) If *banjar* lands are given for temporary cultivation for a period of one year at a time at the option of the cultivator, it will save the necessity of resigning such lands every now and then. As this method of disposing of *banjar* lands is in vogue elsewhere, it is prayed that it may be adopted here also.

(2) Unoccupied *kharab* and *gomal* lands, beds of rivers, vacant village sites, and the like may be ordered to be given on dry assessment for temporary cultivation for periods not exceeding one year for the cultivation of dry crops and other quick-growing crops such as vegetables. This will not only be a source of income to Government but will also be useful to the ryots.

Reply of Government.—The subject is under consideration. There seems to be no objection to grant assessed waste, but in the case of *gomal* and *kharab* lands which are not assessed there will be some difficulty as to the assessment to be levied and in ascertaining whether there is any objection even to allow temporary cultivation.

SUBJECT No. 102.

Rules for speedy disposal of *darkhasts* and of applications for permission to convert dry lands into wet.

Mr. B. Narasinga Rao, Seringapatam Municipality.

Summary of discussion.—As there is a great deal of delay in granting permission for the cultivation of unoccupied lands or for taking water from Government sources of irrigation to convert dry land into wet, a rule analogous to Section 63 of the Land Revenue Code or the Rules framed under the Village Sanitation Regulation, or the rules recently framed for the prevention and removal of sandal trees, may be framed, to the effect that if the application is neither granted nor refused within three months from the date of presentation of the application to the Amildar, the permission sought for may be presumed to have been granted.

Reply of Government.—All these applications are required to be disposed of with the least practicable delay. In the case of applications for the levy of a water rate, it is not desirable to allow water to be used without previous permission. In the case of applications for assessed waste for *eksal* (single year) cultivation, the question of allowing the land to be cultivated in anticipation of permission will be considered.

SUBJECT No. 103.

Early disposal of petitions of agriculturists.

Messrs. M. Venkatakrishnaiya, Madappa and N. Srikantaiya, Mysore City Municipality.

Summary of discussion.—As there is a wide-spread complaint that many ryots have to leave their house and work to present petitions to the taluk, district and higher authorities and that the unnecessary delay caused in the disposal of these petitions interferes with their agricultural operations, a more speedy disposal of petitions should be insisted on.

Reply of Government.—All Heads of Departments and Deputy Commissioners of Districts will note the

importance of making every effort for the speedy disposa of petitions.

SUBJECT No. 104.

Amildars in the malnad taluks of the Shimoga District to be permitted to grant building sites not exceeding 20 guntas out of *gomal* land.

Messrs. C. Vaman Rao and N. Subba Rao, Nagar Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—In the malnad taluks of the Shimoga District, *shikmidars* are compelled to construct fresh dwellings at short intervals. The malnad villages do not consist of a collected group of houses as in the maidan tracts. When houses are constructed on *gomal* lands without previous sanction, *jamabandi* officers occasionally permit the occupation directing that the lands so occupied should be given up when required by Government. An alienation of the *gomal* land can be had only after much correspondence and delay. As all unoccupied land in the malnad has been treated as *gomal* land, no inconvenience for the grazing of cattle is caused if a ryot is permitted to construct a house for his residence on the *gomal* land adjacent to his cultivated land. It is therefore prayed that Amildars of the malnad taluks in the Shimoga District may be empowered to grant on their own authority 20 guntas of *gomal* land for house-building.

Reply of Government.—There is already a Government order on the subject of house sites in the malnad If the procedure therein sanctioned is found inconvenient the matter will be further considered.

SUBJECT No. 105.

Empowering Deputy Commissioners to dispose of applications for *gomal* lands.

Messrs. Lingegowda, Mysore District Board; Ramanujaiengar, Kunigal Taluk; and Adeppa, Tumkur Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Deputy Commissioners may be empowered to dispose of applications for *gomal* lands for cultivation. The present practice of referring such questions to the Revenue Commissioner causes delay. Even when the villagers have no objection there is great delay in the grant of the lands. In Nagavala in the Mysore Taluk, although the grant of 56 acres was sanctioned in the year 1906, effect has not been given to the order as yet.

Reply of Government.—A distinction is made in the principles adopted in the grant of *gomal* lands between the maidan and in the malnad. In the malnad they are generally in excess of requirements and Deputy Commissioners have been given the discretion to grant them for cultivation in anticipation of Government sanction (Government Order No. 11848-57—Cir. 244, dated the 25th January 1891). Permission to build houses thereon is also freely given. In the maidan great caution is necessary in the grant of *gomal* lands for cultivation and it was directed that all such cases should come up before Government (Government Order No. 3442-50—Cir. 60, dated the 10th July 1899). But this power has since been delegated to the Revenue Commissioner and no further modification seems necessary.